Ireland is again threatened with revo lution. The crisis is very grave, and conflict between the Land League and the Imperial Government may occur at any time. England has ordered three regiments of the regular army to the country, and with the excited and inflamed feelings of the Irish tenants against the landed proprietors a conflict is not unlikely. A number of the agents of the landowners have already been murdered, and the determination and boldness of the leaders of the League increase with the threats of the English government to use the army in their subjugation. The League has its government and courts, and these are very popular with the people, and yet they cannot occupy the place of the government and courts established by the British government. Ireland evidently desires home-rule, but England does not intend that it shall be had, and unless Ireland was able, which she is not, to obtain it by the sword, it is not likely to be realized for years to come. That the Irish people have suffered and are now enduring great oppression from the unjust and oppressive acts of the Imperial government is undeniable. But how is this oppression to be removed? It is the oppression of the strong of the weak, and every effort at forcible resistance will only increase the heavy burdens already heaped upon the weaker party. However strong may be our sympathics with the people of Ireland in their demand of the English government for reformation, we do not see any benefit to be derived by them from the present attitude of their leaders towards the government. The English press admit that remedial legislation is necessary for Ireland, but that under existing circumstances it is not to be thought of, as it would be offering a bribe to the resistance of lawful authority, and the sentiment of the government at present is evidently that coercion should be resorted to. Ireland has nothing for which to hope from a conflict with the British government, and it is to be hoped that the leaders of the League will so moderate their course that a conflict of arms will not be precipitated, and that the country will not be again subjected to the dire calamities which similar attempts in the past have brought upon the people.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

Below be' publish directions given by the Comptroller-General to the County Auditor and Treasurer of Anderson County, directing the Treasurer to collect the tax levied for the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad, includ ing the penalty, without any regard to the card published by Col. Bowen, the President of the Road, remitting under the direction of the Board of Directors of the road, the penalty until the 31st instant. This direction applies with equal force to the collection of the tax and penalty for the Savannah Valley Railroad. The Comptroller decides that Boards of Directors of the Roards have no power to control the tax officers of the State, and that they must proceed as required

by law:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER-GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11, 1880.

Thomas J. Webb, Esq., Auditor of Anderson
County, Anderson, S. C.:
Six—In response to your favor of 9th
inst, I have the honor to say: that the
Railroad tax alluded to is collected by the
County Treasurer under the direction and
control of the Comptroller-General, under
the same provisions and at the same time
that the usual State and County taxes are
collected.

that the usual State and County taxes are collected.

The time having been extended to the 15th of November, by Circular No. 20, Series 2, dated October 23rd, no further time will be granted; consequently defaulting payers of the Railroad tax must be dealt with in the same manner as other defaulters.

The card published by Mr. Bowen does not control the tax officers of the State. You will, therefore, instruct the County Treasurer to proceed as usual in the matter of the collection of said tax.

Very respectfully, James C. Cort, Comp. Gen'l S. C., per Winthrop Williams.

There are very few persons in the State but who will consent that the conduct of the citizens of Clarendon County in hanging the fiends who so brutally murdered Mrs. Kennedy, a full account of which is published elsewhere, was altogether just. Some may and doubtless do question the propriety of such conduct, and think the matter should have undergone legal investigation and the parties punished by due course of law. For our own part, we have always regarded just a little lynch law as most wholesome for the general welfare of society.

HNMPTON AND HANCOCK.

The Effect of the F "th Carolina Scuator's

The Effect of the F 'uk Garolian Senator's Speeches and La tension the Garawas.

Directors of the Pentionniary to hime ceres of Secretic Carolians, for the carried of the Effect of The Senatory of The Senat Speeches and Lotters on the Canvass.

looking to a duel, with John Sherman. But for that Hancock might have been President, and the people of the South free from Federal interference for the next four years. The writer is an admirer of Hampton. His great services to the people of South Carolina entitle him to their lasting gratitude. He has many friends in this country, and they are not altogether confined to the Democratic party. I have heard but one feeling expressed in relation to his Sherman corresdence, and that is one of deep mortification expressed in relation to his Sherman corres-dence, and that is one of deep mortification and disappointment that with one breath such a high reputation for prudence and statesmanship should be irretrievably lost. California has done nobly. The Repub-licans by the use of immense sums of money and by making the most of Gen. Hampton's unfortunate utterances have fought hard but have been beaten, and Hancock has the State.

Carolinian.

THE LEGISLATURE.

eral Assembly of the State.

Tuesday, 7th December.

BENATE. The time of the Senate to-day was The time of the Schale to-day was taken up in great part by the discussion upon the seat of the Hon, T. B. Jeter.

The following were among the new measures introduced:

Bill for the better organization and government of the volunteer State troops.

Concurrent resolution referring all

Concurrent resolution referring all memorials and bills relating to the dis-crimination by common carriers, to a joint committee to inquire and report at

the next session.

The special order for 12.30 p. m. was ben taken up, being the reports of the Judiciary Committee on the seat of the

then taken up, being the reports of the Judiciary Committee on the seat of the Hon. T. B. Jeter.

The reports were read, and on a resolution offered by Senator Witherspoon that, in the judgment of the Senate his seat was not vacant, the debate began. Senator Wylie, for the minority of the Judiciary Committee, who favored Mr. Jeter's retention of his seat, made an argument of an hour's length, covering most comprehensively all the niceties of the case, and elaborating the points made in the minority report.

minority report.
Senator Smythe replied for the majority report, favoring the vacation of the seat. He spoke twenty minutes, clearly, logically and vigorously, devoting himself to the constitutional requirements of the treatment of the problem.

The ayes and mays were called on the motion declaring the seat not vacant, with the following result: ayes, 17; nays,

9.

The minority report was then adopted, and its provisions seating Senator Jeter carried out.

An election for President pro tempore

An election for President pro tempore was next called. Senator Jeter nominated Senator Witherspoon. Senator Smythe nominated Senator Jeter very gracefully, but he declined the nomination, and there being no other candidates Senator I. D. Witherspoon received all the votes cast, 28, and was sworn in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adding the first measures and all to-day were:

Bill to repeal Sections 30 and 31, Chapter 25, of the General Statutes, so as to sholish trials by jury in civil actions before trial justices.

A bill for the incorporation of the trustees of the Presbytery of South Cardinal

lina. Bill to establish uniformity in the as-

sessment and to facilitate the collection of taxes generally.

The first protest of the session was received to day from E. F. McCuthen and Alex. Mosely, white, and J. H. Legare and Geo. W. Murray, colored, of Sumter County, claiming seats in the House from that county. Heferred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill to repeal the Act to utilize the convict labor of the State was reported on unfavorably, and the bill to provide for the expenditure of the balance of the \$20,000 provided for supplying maimed ex-Confederate soldiers with artificial limbs was reported on favorably.

The only matter reached on the Calendar to-day was the bill to extend the time for funding the bills of the Bank of the

dar to-day was the bill to extend the time for funding the bills of the Bank of the State and to provide the mode of fund-ing the same, which passed its second reading after being amended so as to pro-vide that on and after the 1st of July next all actions, rights of actions, claims or demands arising out of the obligation of the Bank of the State be thenceforth forever barred

Wednesday, 8th December. BENATE.

Among the bills introduced were the following: 50 Hill to reduce constables' costs from one dollar to lifty cents.

Bill to amend an Act protecting the rights and interests of the State in the phosphates and phosphatic deposits in the navigable streams of the State.

Bill to alter and amend the law in relation to placetical distributions of the State.

ion to elections. (Re-enacting the two-

tion to elections. (Re-enacting the two-box law.)

Bill to constitute the county commissioners of each county a court to try and punish road defaulters.

House bill to collate into one act the modes prescribed for the probate of deeds and other instruments required to be recorded passed the third reading.

On account of the absence of Senator Henderson, the anti-duelling bill was postponed and made the special order for 1 p. m, to-morrow.

The concurrent resolution, referring all memorials and bills relating to discrimination by common carriers to a joint committee to inquire and report at the next session, was taken up out of its regular order, and passed with amendments providing that the committee be not paid for aggregating sessions exceeding thirty days.

The deferred special orders for the past

days.
The deferred special orders for the past

The deferred special orders for the past days were taken up.
The bill extending the time for the funding of the bills of the Bank of the State, and to provide for the funding of the same, was taken up, Mr. Callison's motion to strike out the enacting clause pending from several days ago.
The House bill to provide for the revision of the Statute laws was taken up in place of a similar Senate bill and passed with minor amendments. Another amendment provided for the printing of the Revised laws by the lowest bidder.

. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House to-day the following were

among the new measures introduced:

Bill to make abusive language a penal

Bill to make abusive language a penal offence.

Bill to authorizethe appointment by the Governor of a committee who, with the Adjutant General, shall constitute a board to revise the military laws of the State and report their conclusions to the General Assembly at its next session.

Rill to punish persons who shall sell or dispose of personal property on which mortgage of any kind may exist without the written consent of the mortgage.

Joint resolution to allow the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary to hire certain convicts to Mesars, Sample & Whetmore, of North Carolina, for the nurpose of manufacturing shoes. This measure seeks to allow these gentlemen to establish a shoe factory within the Penitentiary walls.

imprisonment from ton to thirty days in fail.

The measures providing for a commis-

The measures providing for a commission to examine the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and report to the General Assembly at its next session, all came up together as special orders.

These matters, including a concurrent resolution from the Senate, were all tabled in order that a "bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to consider and suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State" might be taken up. The bill passed its second reading without debate. As the matter is of supreme importance it may be interesting to publish the bill as amended and passed by the House:

A BILL to provide for the appointment of a Commission to consider and suggest Amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Amendments to the Constitution of the State.
Whereas, complaint is made of the unequality and injustice of many of the provisions of the Constitution of this State, and it is deemed expedient to alter the same; and whereas, it is important that any amendments to the Constitution should not be contradictory of other portions thereof, but should conform thereto; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

SECTION 1. That a commission consist-ing of five members on the part of the House of Representatives and —— on the House of Representatives and — on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate respectively, during this sitting of the General Assembly, to whom shall be referred all

proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of such commission to consider all such proposed amendments, and to frame them in proper form to be submitted to this General Assembly at its next regular session.

SEC. 3. That it shall forther be the duty of said commission to prepare in proper form such additional amendments to the Constitution of the State as they may deem fit and proper, and rebmit them in proper form to this General Assembly at its next regular session.

SEC. 4. That said commission shall be at liberty to sit during the recess, and shall be paid the same per diem as a member of the Legislature: Provided, That said commission shall not receive such per diem for more than twenty days. SEC. 5. That said commission shall report by bill or otherwise.

The House at the night session was mostly engaged in the discussion of the bill to charter the Savannah Valley Railroad, which was pending when the recess was taken. The bill asks to change the charter granted in 1878 so as to divert the original route from Angusta to Aiken and Charleston. The bill also asks for seventy-five convicts from the State.

The latter provision aroused considerable opposition. The cruelty to convicts in the past was cited by several members, and used as an argument against leasing out any more convicts to railroad corpo-

ind used as an argument against leasing

out any more convicts to railroad corpo Mr. Haskell, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, opposed leasing convicts to anybody, corporate or individual, out-side of the walls of the Penitentiary. He said it would be a violation of the laws of humanity to subject the convicts to the brutal treatment that they had suffered. He was willing to grant any aid within the means of the State, but he would never by his vote suffer the convicts to leave the Penitentiary walls

Mr. Murray, of Anderson, replied to Col. Haskell very sharply, charging him with being willing enough to stretch his humanity to have 250 convicts work on the Columbia canal, but wasn't willing

humanity to have 250 convicts work on the Columbia canal, but wasn't willing to have 75 convicts to work on a railroad that he was not particularly interested in.

Col. Haskell reptied briefly and warmly, stating that he scorned to notice the imputations which had been cast, and which were as groundless as malicious.

Dr. Gary took the ground that if proper health rules were observed convicts could be kept as healthy in working on railroads as in the Penitentiary.

By a vote of 58 to 50 the bill finally passed, with an amendment offered by Simonton, that if cruelty or neglect of any kind to any of the convicts be brought to the attention of the Governor, he shall instruct the Directors of the Penitentiary to recall all the convicts so granted to the railroad. Also, that a physician from the Penitentiary shall inspect the convicts monthly and report their condition to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, who shall forward the same to the Governor. The convicts are to be under the supervision of the Board of Penitentiary Directors, and are to be leased for a sun to be agreed upon, not to exceed ten dollars a month in scrip of the company.

Thursday, 4th December. brought to the attention of the Governor, he shall instruct the Directors of the Penitentiary to recall all the convicts so granted to the railroad. Also, that a physician from the Penitentiary shall inspect the convicts monthly and report their condition to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, who shall forward the same to the Governor. The convicts are to be under the supervision of the Board of Penitentiary Directors, and are to be leased for a sum to be agreed upon, not to exceed ten dollars a month in scrip of the company.

Thursday, 9th December,

SENATE.

There were eighty-four bills on the Senate calendar to-day, but good work

Senate calendar to-day, but good work

There were eighty-four bills on the Senate calendar to-day, but good work was done in disposing of-them. The chief provocative of debate was the ducling bill, the special order for 1 p. m., which again provoked a long discussion on the provision requiring officers to take an additional oath to the one required by the Constitution. Action was again staved off by making it the special order for to-morrow, at 1.15 p. m.

The most important measure introduced was a bill by Senator McCall to encourage in migration. It provides that the amount of taxes paid by immigrants (except the two mill try for school purposes) upon all real estate purchased by them and upon all capital invested in improvements thereon shall for a period of five years after their settlement be returned to such immigrants, and it authorizes the Departments.

turned to such immigrants, and it au-thorizes the Department of Agriculture to use the funds under its control in its discretion for the encouragement of im-

A bill to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles of Central, Pickens County, was also introduced.

A bill to amend an Act extending the time for the redemption of forfeited lands passed its third reading.

The following bills passed second reading.

The following bills passed second readings:

Bill amending the law in relation to the preservation of useful animals,
Joint resolution requesting Congress to make the United States Department of Agriculture a full Department and to make its Commissioner a Cabinet officer.

House bill amending "an Act authorizing county commissioners to submit to the voters of their counties a proposition to alter the fence laws" so as to give trial justices jurisdiction in persecutions arising therefrom.

Bill with amendment to amend Section 371 Chapter III (Fitte VI Post II)

ing therefrom.

Bill with amendment to amend Section 371, Chapter III, Title XI, Part II of the General Statutes, relating to the costs of appeals in trial justices courts. This bill makes the party appealing pay the costs of the suit before the justice and give bond for the costs before the higher court. It is intended to check the great number of appeals, and occasioned a number of appeals, and occasioned brisk light, but was carried by a vote

Concurrent resolution (House) to print 10,000 copies of the Commissioner of Ag-riculture's report.

been from 10 to 3, and then from 7.30 p. m. to 11 p; m. As Mr. Tillinghast, fro Hampton, said to day, the House in developed a quantity of orators that bed not dreamed were in the State. Among the measures disposed of fro the Calendar were the following:

2,000. Section 5 provides \$22,200 for the sup

ient of the United States and his Cabinet

Friday, 10th December.

THE SENATE. The Senate is doing its work very briskly about fifty measures having been disposed of to-day, out of eighty-eight on the Calen

our.

On motion the resolution prohibiting the introduction of bills or joint resolutions after the 13th instant, except by the stand-

A bill creating a harbor commission for the bay and harbor of Charleston passed

allowing the funding of such Consolidated bonds of before and after the war as have not yet been funded.

Bill to extend the provisions of the Act to provide artificial limbs for the Confederate soldiers of the State and to those maimed soldiers of the State and to those maimed soldiers of the State who fought with troops of other States.

About a half-dozen bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the House to determine the necessities of the militial in time of peace or war, and the people could rest assured that if not hampered he would make the militia an honor to the State. We expect this officer to improve the State militia, and they prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks in the State. Most of them have been too sweeping in their provisions, and they have from time to time been reported a substitute for these bills which has met as substitute for these bills which has met by pass. This bill provides that every dealer in intoxicating liquor in the State shall, in addition to the licenses now paid by him to the city, town or county in which his located, pay a license of \$100 to the State, the proseceds of which are to defray the general expenses of the State government. This bill applies equally to all liquor dealers, and it is thought will at the general expenses of the State government. This bill applies equally to all liquor dealers, and it is thought will at the provisions of the bill.

The message of the Governor relating to the militia was to be abolished it would be well for the House to determine the apolition of the believe of the mint to the consequence of the supply bill there is no reason why the General Assembly should not adjourn size die on the constitution of the bill.

A bill to provide a punishment for carrying concealed weapons was taken up A bill creating a harbor commission for the bay and harbor of Charleston passed its second reading.

A bill to authorize and require the county commissioners for each county in the State to procure and establish standard scales for the weighing of cotton and all produce and merchandise sold by weight created a tremendous discussion. Almost every member on the floor had something to say about it. The previous question was called haif a dozen times and then reconsidered to lot some member say 'just one word.''

Mr. Allen, of Spartanburg, the father of the bill, was very carnest in its support. It would, in his opinion, save millions of dollars a year to the poor farmers who were now the casy prey of public weighers and designing merchants. Other members thought the bill useless, and about half of the county delegations asked to be excepted from its provisions. Finally, after about two hour's uscless talk, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

hour's uscless talk, the bill was indefi-nitely postponed.

A bill to provide for a flour inspector under the direction and control of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce passed its second reading without opposition. The bill provides for the appointment by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce of a "Flour committee" consisting of five of its members, who shall arrange and adopt suitable standards for the different grades of flour. Shall set as unotice in all the bill.

The message of the Governor relating to the salary of the railroad commissioner, which is referred to in the Senate report, was received and referred to the ways and neans committee:
The first matter of interest considered on the Calendar was the general appropriation bill, which had been made the special order

of its members, who shall arrange and adopt suitable standards for the different grades of flour, shall act as umpire in all disputes concerning the inspection of flour, and shall appoint one or more inspectors to be under their control, who shall inspect all flour submitted to them, decide the grade, &c, and brand with the words "Charleston Chamber of Commerce Standard," together with the grade, day, month and name of the inspector. The inspector shall brand no barrel that contains less than 196 pounds, and shall receive two cents per barrel for such inspection. The committee is to hear and decide all disputes as to flour inspection, with the right of the defeated party to appeal to the Board of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, the decision of which is to be final. This inspection, but is to be optional.

At the session of the House to-night the committee of ways and means reported the general appropriation bill, which was made the special order for tomorrow immediately after the morning hour and from day to day until disposed of.

The aggregate appropriations of the bill, which had been made the special order for the day.

Mr. Murray moved to amend the first section of the bill so as to mai the salaries of the State officers and their clerks coincide with the amounts named in the Act to fix the salary of certain officers adopted by the first Democratic Legislature in 1877. He did not think that the committee of ways and means had a single to be seen as the committee of

the did not think that the committee of ways and means had a right to depart from this statute which was, in his opinion, still of force. The amount proposed to be cut off by Mr. Murray was \$25 a year from the salary of the Governor's private secretary, and amounts ranging from \$100 to \$200 from the salaries of all the State officers and their cierks.

Mr. Johnstone, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, stated that the committee had carefully considered this question. While the committee was extremely anxious for all reductions that could be made, yet he did not think it comported with the dignity of the State to keep her public officers on niggardly salaries. They should, in his opinion, be liberally provided for.

Mr. Murray's amendment was then acted upon and carried by a vote of 61 to 45.

Mr. Haskell moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken. He hoped that the Honse would think carefully what it was doing. To get efficient men living salaries must be paid. Millions of delivernes

of,

The aggreyate appropriations of the bill amount to \$659,655,34 against \$762,844 last year, being a difference in favor of this year of \$103 !88.66.

Section 1 appropriates \$111,842.18 to pay the salaries of the executive and judicial officers, their clerks and the general expenses of these departments. There are no changes of importance in the salaries of the State officers.

Section 2 provides that an appropriation of \$6,000 be made for the support of the health officers of Charleston. Hilton Health officers of Charleston. Hilton Head, St. Heiena and Georgetown; also for carrying out the provisions of the Act to establish a State Board of Health \$2,000. doing. To get efficient men living salaries must be paid. Millions of dollars pass yearly through the hands of these officers, and it was absolutely necessary to secure accuracy in the work.

Mr. Murray thought the amounts pro-

posed were abundantly sufficient. He thought it was good pay, and he knew that these officers would not leave because their salaries were reduced. The members of the Legislature were the trustees of the

people, and it was their duty to make as good contracts with their public servants as possible.

Speeches pro and con-were made by several members, among them Mr. Simpson, who said that no one in the House had tried harder than himself to economize in everything, but he considered a reduction of the salaries below the figures given for the last three years would be halse economy. These officers had proved efficient and they should be paid fair living salaries.

Mr. Crawford said it was a sad sight to stand in the midst of a deliberative body of men of intelligence to see one of the highest lights intellectually in the body playing the trick of the demagogue and trying to strip the poor government elerks of the miserable pittance which the State now gives them. It was a reflection upon the House and a shame on the mover of the amendment when men came to the Legislature and sought popular notoriety by depriving poor and honest men of the means of living.

Mr. Murray replied to Mr. Crawford's remarks that he would always continue to advocate such measures as he believed to be right, and he would not be frightened from doing so by being called a demagogue. He thought it beneath the dignity of a representative of the people to attempt to carry measures by casting reflections upon those who oppose them. He continued to speak in favor of his amendment, and asked why should not all the clerks receive the same. Why should the clerk of the Adjutant and Inspector General and the clerk of the State Superintendent of Education be paid less than the others? Section 5 provides \$22,200 for the support of the tax department.

Section 4 provides \$2,100 for the State University, \$1,600 for insurance and repair to buildings, and \$500 for the salary of the librarian.

Section 5 provides \$115,663.16 for the support of the penal and charitable institutions of the State. This is divided up as follows: For the Penitentiary \$16,600, together with the balance of \$13,400 left over from last year's appropriation. In over from last year's appropriation. In addition to these amounts \$1,000 is appropriated for protection of the buildings for the work on the wall. For the Lunatic Asylum \$70,000, inclusive of \$7,601.18, being the balance laid over from the last many control of the same and the last many control of the same and the s being the balance laid over from the last appropriation; also an appropriation of \$12,164.34 for the completion of the eastern wing of the institution. For the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum \$6,600, exclusive of an unexpended balance of \$1,100, and \$500 for the repair of the building. For the Catawba Indians \$8500.

Superintendent of Education be paid less than the others?

The debute was continued at length, in which a number of gentlemen participated, among them Mr. Rucker, who opposed cutting down the salaries of the clerks.

The motion to reconsider was finally adopted by a vote of 65 to 45, and the motion to reduce the salaries rejected.

At the night session of the House the consideration to

ing that the Governor invite the President of the United States and his Cabinet and the Governors of the old Thirteen States and Tennessee to be present at the unveiling of the monument. Laid over, Mr. Blake also 'attrauced a resolution providing that whereas the railroad property I the State had been increased 100 per cent. by the board of equalization from the assessment of last year while other property remained about the same, and whereas this board has no retwer to correct errors without authority of the Legislature, therefore,

Resolved, That the board of equalization be authorized to take testimony as to the value of the railroad property of the State at a fair assessment and report to the General Assembly. Laid over.

The committee on the judiciary tonight, to whom were referred a bill to provide for the registration of electors of his State and a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a commission to consider and suggest amendments to the election laws of this State, and the committee on privileges and elections to whom were referred a bill to whom were referred to the consider and suggest amendments to the

At the night session of the House the consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed. An appropriation of \$18,000 was added to the bill for the extension of the building of the Lunatic Asylum.

A motion by Mr. Murray to cut down the Penitentiary appropriation was defeated. Previous to adjournment Mr. Crawford took occasion to withdraw the language used with reference to Mr. Murray in the acoraing debate.

The legislative appropriation bill was reported by the ways and means committee to night. The total appropriations under this head amount to \$41,999.50.

Saturday, 11th December.

SENATE.

An abrupt halt in the Senate's work today was caused by the reopening of the convict question, a discussion of which consumed nearly all of the day's session. There were seventy-seven measures on the Calendar, of which only the third reading bills were disposed of, fifteen in number. The following were those of sufficient importance to record:

Bill to abofish the office of referee and establish the office of Master in the various counties; to fix their fees, and to make judges of probate eligible to the office.

The special orders for 12 o'clock were then taken up, consisting of a bill to prohibit the hiring out of convicts for agricultural purposes, (reported favorably,) and another repealing all acts allowing the hiring out of any convicts (reported unfavorably.)

The first bill was laid on the table and the second committed to the Penitentiary committee. SENATE.

the second committed to the Penitentiary committee.

Senator Harliee gave notice of a bill to provide for the regulation of railroad freights, &c.

Senator Henderson introduced a concernment resolution requestion the

consider and suggest amendments to the election laws of this State, and the committee on privileges and elections to whom were referred a bill to provide for the registration of all qualified electors, made a joint report to night recommending the reference of these bills and all other measures that may hereafter be introduced relating to an alteration of the election laws to a joint commission of five on the part of the House and blank on the part of the Senate to digest and consider during the recess, and report their conclusions by bill or otherwise to the next session. The resolution was laid over.

Soveral bills were disposed of from the Calendar. The only one of special interest was the bill restricting the attendance of pupils in the public schools to the ages from 7 to 16 years inclusive. The free public schools of Charleston City are excepted from the provisions of the bill.

current resolution requesting the sena-tors and representatives of South Caro-lina in Congress to use all their influ-ence and endeavors in securing the pas-sage of the Goode bill to apply the pro-ceeds of public lands to the education of HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were among the new measures introduced to-day:

A bill to authorize the extension of the Laurens Railroad, and to incorporate the Columbia, Laurens and Air Line Railroad Company; bill to require county commissioners to post up at some public place in their counties quarterly statements of their expenditures.

A bill to require auditors and assessors in this State to list property for taxes at the price paid therefor, when a bona fide sale has taken place, and not to increase the assessment on account of improve-

the assessment on account of improve-ments thereon for two years after said

ments thereon for two years after said purchase.

A bill to require a State license from all retail dealers of spirituous liquors.

Among the reports from committees today were the following:

The committee on railroads reported favorably on the concurrent resolution to refer to a special joint commission ali bills and joint resolutions relating to discriminations by railroads for examination and a report to the next session.

The judiclary committee to whom were referred a number of petitions asking a law to prohibit the saie of liquor in South Carolina, reported that while they heartily wished that the desires of their fair petitioners could be carried out, and while they deeply sympathized with the objects they had in view, they felt constrained to say that it was beyond the power of the State to afford the relief sought, in the manner suggested. The committee were accordingly discharged from the further consideration of these matters.

A bill to provide a punishment for carrying concealed weapons was taken up with a substitute bill by the committee. The bill proposed by the committee seeks to punish with fine and imprisonment the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, and also to make it an aggravation of the offences of assault and battery and assault with intent to kill and manslaughter for these crimes to have been committed with a deadly weapon concealed about the person. The bill was made the special order for Monday next. Soveral bills seeking to suppress the sale of cotton in the seed have been introduced during the session, and three or four of them have been killed. The committee on agriculture finding the public so bent on having a law of this kind, reported a bill which they thought would give the relief sought. This bill seeks to require a list to be kept for public inspection by the person buying seed cotton of the persons he purchases from, the dates of purchase, weights, &c., and provides as penalty for a violation of this provision a fine of \$30 or thirty days in jail.

Pending the discussion of this bill, which Mr. Rucker thought would only occasion trouble without doing any good, the House adjourned.

Monday, 12th December.

Monday, 12th December.

There were seventy-nine bills on the Senate Calendar to-day, of which twenty-six were passed or otherwise disposed of. The interest of the session centred in the bills extending the time for the redemption of the Bank of the State bills and for the prohibition of carrying concealed weapons.

weapons.

The "two box bill" was favorably reported on by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

ported on by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Among the measures introduced and referred were the following:
John resolution to grant further time for certain claimants of State stock to make good their claims.

Senator Smythe introduced a concurrent resolution directing the Attorney-General to inquire whether the charter of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was not forfeited by non-compliance with the provision that they shall unite their respective roads with the South Carolina Railroad with a track of the same width, and shall so manage their affairs as that transportation of freight and passengers from one road to the other shall be had without obstruction or hindrance of any kind whatsoever.

ever.

The House bill to extend the time for The House bill to extend the time for funding bills of the Bank of the State was taken up out of its order and led to a protracted debate, in which Senators Smythe, Henderson and Wylle favored and Senators Callison, Miller, Perry and Maxwell opposed the bill. The yeas and nays were called and on the motion to strike out the vote stood as follows: yeas, 13; nays, 15.

The bill then passed to a third reading without debate.

The special order, the concealed weapon bill, was then taken up. There were two bills and a committee substitute. The substitute was taken up and the bills hid on the table. The bill allowed the carrying of weapons on a journey. After debate the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 12.30 p. m.

At the night session of the Senato Senator.

carrying of weapons on a journey. After debate the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 12.30 p. m.

At the night session of the Senate, Senator Muller introduced a bill requiring all owners and keepers of toll bridges in the State to provide sufficient lights at night on the same.

The duelling bill was reported back without change or recommendation from the Judiciary Committee and made the special order for to-morrow at 12.30 p. m.

Senator Smythe got the House concurrent resolution instructing Congressmen to use efforts in behalf of civil service reform, which the Senate laid on the table the other day, again up before the Senate for consideration, which was adopted.

The Senate adhered to its amendments on the revision of the laws bill and asked a committee of conference. Twenty-four

a committee of conference. Twenty-four bills were passed or killed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Prince, of Anderson, presented a petition signed by 8,000 names praying the passage of an Act to prohibit the sale of liquor in South Carolina. The petition, he said, was signed by ladies of Charleston and Anderson Counties, and they came, as it wore, on bended knees praying such reliei and protection as this honorable body in its wisdom may devise and enact. He moved that the petition from the Charleston ladies be unrolled. The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms with soveral assistants had the petition unrolled. It extended from the Speaker's desk to the door of the hall and back again, a distance of about thirty yards. The petition from the ladies of Anderson County measured about ten yards, and contains nearly 3,000 names. On motion of Mr. Prince the petition was referred to a special committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District. The following committee were appointed: Messrs. Prince, Dargan, Summers, Blake and Hutson.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to make the office of Railroad Commissioner a State office, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday; also favorably on a bill to determine and perpetuate the homestead; also favorably on a bill to punish persons disposing of personal property under mortgage.

The question of seed cotton was agitating the House when it adjourned on Saturday last, and the same question came up as unfainshed business immediately after the morning hour to-day. There were two bills before the House, one providing that a list be kept of all purchases of seed cotton with the name of the person selling the same, and the weights, dates, &c., and the other prohibiting the sale of seed cotton in certain counties exe. pt for the purpose of manufacture, in the settlements between landlords and tenants and in legal processes.

The provisions of the latter bill were adopted and Incorporated with the title of the first bill and made to apply to the countles of Laurens, Lexington, Richland, Chesterfied, Abbeville, Edgefield, Su

length, and the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was then voted upon and defeated, and the bill passed its second reading with all the committee's amendments.

committee were accordingly discharged from the further consideration of these matters.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, which was under discussion at the adjournment of the House last night, was taken up and some amendments of minor importance were made.

In the House to-night the committee of Ways and Means reported the supply bill, which provides for a levy of 4½ mills exclusive of the 2 mill constitutional school tax, for the purpose of meeting appropriations to defray current expenses for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the support of the military to \$3,600.

Mr. Murray, of Anderson, hoped that the amendment would not pass. If the State wanted a militia it must support it.

county tax is fixed at 3 mins, except in certain counties where special taxes are provided for.

Over thirty bills on the calendar were read the second time. Among these is the bill amending the Act to utilize convict labor so as to empower the Governor to recall convicts lessed to any corporation upon satisfactory proof of ill-treatment.

VENGEANCE SWIFT AND SURE.

the Nearest Tree. NEW ZION, December 9.

punishment of her assassins,

his father's house a little after nonn, a short distance from his own, to ask his mother to stay with wife during his absence. Mr. Kenne-dy's wife was formerly Miss Ada Wright, of Darlington, had only been married about a year and expected soon to pre sent to her husband the first pledge of their inutual love. She was a young Indiv only 19 or 20 years of age, intelligent and refined and highly respected by all who knew her. When her husband left she shut the door of the house and sat by a window to write a letter to her mother, little dreaming of the terrible fate that so soon awaited her. As she sat there she saw in the yard Jue Barnes, a colored boy about 16 years old, who had been employed by Mr. Kennedy the previous week, and suspecting no harm she asked him to bring her an armful of wood. This boy had been induced by two negroes living near by. Vance Brandt and his sister Julia, aged respectively 18 and 15, to hang around the premises, and when Mr. Kennedy left the place give a signal to Vance and Julia who kept themselves conceated in a thicket. This couple had heard of Mr. Kennedy's intention to visit Charleston, and thinking that he would have a good deal of money in the house determined to break in and get it. When Joe turned to go for the wood he gave the signal and soon met Vance coming into the yard. Vance asked him where Mrs. Kennedy was and went immediately to the window and three times tried to get in and three times he was shoved out by Mrs. Kennedy. Finding he was determined to get in she opened the front door, ran through the yard, and was just going through the yard, and was just soing through the yard, and y lady only 19 or 20 years of age, intelligent and refined and highly respected by

RUNS very light, and makes scarcely any noise. The Attachments work

to do with it, but the clothes which they were on Sunday were very bloody, with small particles of brains upon them. The money and pistol of Mr. K. found in their possessions were bloody, and on being questioned about the blood upon their clothes, the woman said she had killed a chicken and the man said he had killed some partridges. On close examination the bloody finger prints on the hoe handle corresponded precisely with those on the shawl worn by the woman on the ill-fated day, which circumstance had as great weight to convict her as the testimony of the boy.

testimony of the boy.

As was natural the community became so enraged and infuriated that a crowd of citizens, numbering between two hundred and former than the control of crowd of citizons, numbering between two hundred and fifty and three undered, both white and colored, after due deliberation decided to hang the murderers to the nearest tree in sight of the place where the murder was committed. After satisfactory examination, which fixed their guilt, ropes were adjusted to the nearest tree, a cart was pushed under the tree, and the prisoners ordered to mount. Just then Joe Barnes begged to be allowed to pray, and commenced by saying he had never prayed before and never expected to pray again. Nothing was said by either of the others, except a groan and "Lord have mercy" from Vance. Handkorchiefs being tied over their faces, the cart was pushed away, and the trio was soon dangling in the air.

H.

WARNING!

A LL persons are hereby warned not to hunt or fish on my premises, or cut down or otherwise injure my forests. Per-sons so trespassing will be dealt with by Dec 16, 1880 B. B. BREAZEALE, 23 1*

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MRS. T. C. LIGON WILL open her School for small children on the 10th day of January, 1881. TERMS-Five dollars per term of thirteen weeks. For Full credit will be given for all public moneys received.

Dec 16, 1880 23 4°

TO RENT.

PERSONS wishing to rent a Dwelling in the Town of Anderson for next year, are invited to consult with Mr. Henry year, or correspond with the under-Garrison, or correspond with the under-signed. There are two acres in the lot, and all necessary outbuildings. The Dwelling has six rooms in addition to a basement of

four rooms.
S. M. HOLLAND, Fair Play, S. C.
Dec 16, 1880 23 2

WILLIAMSTON MALE ACADEMY Williamston, Anderson Co., S. C.

WALTER W. BROWN, A. M., Principal HOROUGH course of study.—Terms: A \$8 to \$15 per session (20 weeks),—half in advance.—Next session opens JAN. 10th, 1881.—Books used can be found at the Store of Mr. A. H. Ford.—For circular, or other information, address the Principal. Dec 16, 1880 23 2

FOR RENT OR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, BLACKSMITH SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP,
WOOD SHOP,
VACANT LOTS,
SMALL FARM, in 20 minutes walk of
Public Square, will be rented in whole or in
parcels of 5, 10, 15 or 20 acres.
For sale, one extra fine Sulkey.
Call on
JOHN W. DANIELS.
Dec 16, 1880
23
3

FOR SALE.

Water Power & Machinery.

J OFFER for sale my MERCHANT MILL, CIRCULAR SAW MILL and GIN, situate in Oconee County, on waters of Big Beaverdam Creek, with from 50 to 500 acres of fine land attached. There is on the place good dwellings, out-buildings, orchard, &c.

For further information apply to
E. P. EARLE,
Toksena, Oconee County, S. C.
Dec 16, 1880 23 4

CENUINE SINCER SEWING MACHINE Has Been Greatly Improved!

well. In fact, the Ladies are all delighted with the New Singer! If you want a Machine to give perfect satisfaction, and last you a life-time, be sure to get the Genuine Singer. Trade mark cast in the stand.

Machines on exhibition at A. B. Towers & Co.'s, and at the residence of the under signed on Main Street. WM. B. TODD, Can. Ag't. Dec 16, 1880 23 3m

Examination of Teachers.

TEACHERS of Public Schools will appear before the Board for examination on FRIDAY, 7th of JANUARY next.

Teachers holding First Grade Certificates will present them to the Board for approval on Friday morning.

Applicants will provide themselves with paper, ink and pens.

After the Board adjourns on Saturday they will not meet again to examine Teachers until the first Saturday in July. All who expect to teach the first term must appear before the Board on the days specified above, as there will positively be no private examinations.

The Public Schools will open on the second Monday in January, and the first Term will close on the last Friday in April.

By order of the Board.

R. W. TODD, Chairman.

R. W. TODD, Chairman. **GLORIOUS NEWS!**

YOUR ATLANTIC and STONO ACID PHOSPHATE is here in Any quantity.
COTTON OFTEON—275 pounds middling cotton for 2,000 pounds Acid. Come

Another car load of ST. LOUIS "EXCELSIOR" WHEELER'S PATENT—the only wagon with eight bearings sold in this market. BETTER THAN ANY—CHEAPER THAN EVER.

PLOWS and FLOW STOCKS—We sell "OLIVER CHILL"—the only Plow hat will turn any land. Farmer's Friend, \$3.50. Universal Iron foot, \$2.00. OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS COMPLETE! Your every want shall be supplied, at PRICES WAY DOWN.

LAST AND LEAST!
We have CONSIGNMENTS OF CASH TO LOAN. Will be pleased to accommo-

YOUR ATTENTION

Never fail to Examine our New Stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES, &C.

NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES RECEIVED. 100 BOXES TOBACCO, at prices to astonish you. EXTRA FINE Seed Wheat and Oats FOR SALE.

Boots and Shoes, a Specialty. DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, Etc., All on the low-down-one-price-plan.

STEEL PLOWS, STEEL PLOWS AND PLOW STOCKS,
Bought lower than ever, and to be sold under former prices, "and don't

THE GREAT BONE-BLACK FERTILIZERS RUSSELL COE'S ACID PHOSPHATE, All made of PURE ANIMAL BONES, (no South Carolina rock.) Sold on

> SULLIVAN & MATTISON. Centennial Building.

Dec. 16, 1880

Punishment.—Three Negroes, Instigna-ted by Cupidity, Bentally Murder a Young and Harmless Lady—Hanged to

In the absence of a representative of your paper, and at the request of many citizens both black and white I some you herewith a full and true statement of the murder of Mrs. Kennedy, and the

On Sunday last, the 5th instant, Mr.

tending to visit Charleston, went over to

Thos. Kennedy, living near Salem, in-

P. OF H.

FIELD SEEDS-Clover, Red Top and Orchard Grass.

late all who want to borrow.

WATSON & SON.